Palmerston, as reported by telegraph, much favored this brighter view of the political situation, and the arrival of Count de Persigny from London was hailed

arrivel of Count of Pereigny from London was natical at the Bourse as a mission of peace.

There were considerable fluctuations in the Rents. It opened well, under the influences of the better view of the Emperor's speech to which I have alluded. A rise of full 50c, realized in the early part of the day, was met by a telegram from London reporting a fail of I per cent in Countle. The Rents fell at once I upon this news, but the arrival of Count de Persigny because a relluceurs of the consider. able fall of yesterlay was more than effaced.

Preparations for the fetes of August 15 are already

begun. The Municipal Commission has voted an un-limited credit for them. The Emperor will ride along the Boulevards on horseback at the head of the army of Italy, or, at least, of that part of it which will make a triumphal entry into Paris on that day. It is announced that immediately after the fetes, and on the 16th and 17th of August, his Majesty will leave Paris for the baths of Saint Sauveur in the Pyrenees, whence

The following passage in an article in the Ost Deustche Post has been much talked of to day in dip-lomatic circles: "There is no time to be lost. The age "in which we live is big with events of the highest "import. It will not be long before the forces of Aus-"tris will be stimulated to activity."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Prom The London Times, July 25.

Parliament appears to assume that so long as it is sitting no enemy will dare to attack the country, and that, if any immediate dasger is to be apprehended, it must be on the eve of a recess. So long as those halls are lighted up; so long as any member can ask a question and demand an answer, or, at least, express his own opinion, all is safe. It must have been an obstinate form of the same feeling that kept the Senate of Demain followers will the runde Zonaves of that day From The London Times, July 26. Rome in full session till the rude Zonaves of that day walked in and stroked their beards to see what they were made of. No doubt, we all of us feel the were made of. No doubt, we all of us feel the sound of the voice a great security against rob-bers, ghosts, and all other enemies. The belief is carried so far that it is commonly thought that, in case of an invasion, Parhament would be summoned, as a matter of course, to give the requisite powers for de-fense—such powers being supposed to be wanting. What would be done in such a case it may be reach to say, but the reason of the thing seems to suggest that a Parliament is totally incapable of assistance at such a crisis; and the best thing it could do would be to go a creas; and the best thing it could do would be tog-home, leaving a quant-dictatorship in the hands of Government. Of all matters, the conduct of war, and especially the defence of a country, seems the least fit-ting for public discussion. Already our reighbors are astonished at the freedom with which our weak points aston-hed and discussed, and at the opinion which seems to prevail that a good plan of defense can be concocted in a debate public to the whole world. Public it must certainly be, and, if not through the pens of the gentlemen of the gallery, at all events by the tongues of the members below. But unfortunately it so happens that war always finds us unprovided; it is always done ill at first, if not a; last; and there is always that to be done which will never be done ex always that to be done which will never be done ex-cept by the pressure of opinion. So, in fact, the House of Commons may do some good in the matter, as we can, and almost anybody can. The country at large will feel grateful to Sir De Lacy Evans for his propo-

and for graterit to Sir De Lacy Evans for his propo-sal of a Commission on our National Defenses.

There is at least occasion for it, even it in the pres-ent state of naval and military science in this coun-try there are not the materials for a good Commission.

There is a widespread district, we will not consistent. There is a widespread distrust, we will not repeat after Lord Lyndhurst, of our neighbors, but of the people upon whom would devolve the arrangements for our defense. When it is discussed at great length, and with a show of science, in one of our leading Quarterlies, whether London should be defended or Lot; and when it is delondon should be detended of Lot, and wheat is seconded that according to the famous programme of a lamented nobleman it would be the duty of the Guards to march out at one end while the enemy marched in at the other, it certainly is time to ask who is responsible for the defense of the country, and whether he knows what to do. The most splendid booty in the world, or that ever was in the world, lies within reach of an easy spring, and we very much doubt whether at this moment it is so much as known by anybody who is the person to give the necessary orders in the event of an invasion. We say this not at all in alarm. Perhaps it is better there should not be any great personage among us with unbounded authority, unbounded self confidence, and unbounded folly. The real defenders spring up for the occasion. The first measures taken for the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the control of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the control of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the control of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of Sevas apolicated and the property of the defense of the def do not seem to have been remarkably wise. What-ever plans they were, they failed utterly; sud, in the opinion of the military authorities, the Adile-pland only to march in and take the place. But, after a short delay, almost as much to the surprise of the garrison as of the invading army, the earth began to heave, mounds grew like huge anthills round the city, and by mounds grew like huge anthils round the city, and by
the time our engineers had erected their batteries
there were miles of rampart high enough to project
the increased and inexh austible garrison. Somebody
or other, some plan or other, would turn up on the
emergency; a Gen. Todtleben would drop from the
heavens; so we do not despair; but still it is better to
know that there is a plan of defense. It would
be a comfort to be assured that it is not
the deliberate intention of her Majesty's advisers to surrender the metropolis to the first
bandit that asks for our money or our life. The feeling
that such is the national determination must tend to inthat such is the national determination must tend to in-vite the cupidity of the adventurous. We really can-not answer for anybody under very strong temptation. Our excellent pastor preaches and practices the Ten Commandments threadbare, and presents the very picture of content and self-denial. But he has ten called den and only £300 a year; and we would not answer for his virtue if he should happen to discover that a rich old parishioner is in such a state of body and mind.

German frontier, and the chan endeavored by our causels in prevent, would have been in then justifying our armaments, which to those made by our neighbors.

On the other hand, you comprehen that he will leave his money just as he is bid, under sufficient appeal to his superstitious terrors. Really if England should know that she could, with perfect safety, compel France to repay her to-morrow all the cost of our extra armaments for the last three or four years, we are not sure whether her Majesty's Ministers, Parliament, and the whole people would not instantly resolve to take the necessary steps, whatever they might be.

Of course, we are aware that when we talk of deference are aware aware that when we talk of deference are aware aware that when we talk of deference are aware aware that when we talk of deference are aware aware that when we talk of deference are aware that when we talk of the deference are aware that when we talk of the deference

of course, we are aware that when we take of de-fense, we render ourselves liable to the surcasus of those who think this proper talk only for old laties, aged peers, and full-priced newspapers. Yet shoet the beginning of this year there has occurred a strange variety of events of a nature to disturb the reverses of the profoundest peace dreamer. That one great military power, with a long prepared armament, has rapidly wrested a large province from another, is only one of those events, and, as far as we are concerned. one of those events, and, as far as we are concerned, by no means the most important. The most surprising, and perhaps also the most serious, is that both these powers have suddenly become friends on the singular condition of feeling themselves equally aggrieved, equally betrayed, and equally wronged of a province by the malignant neutrality of certain other powers, among whom are we. To England, Prussia, and other German States. Austria owes, so she believes, the loss German States, Austria owes, so she believes, the los of Lombardy, and France the loss of Venetia to Italia: independence. They have both, therefore, a quarrel against us, and it is not at all necessary that they should explain to the world that their quarrels are compatible. When this feeling is contessed it is impossible not to fear that it will rankle for the proper impossible not to fear that it will rankle for the proper time, and break out in a fiery cruption. Should Prus-sia be the object, England would have to consider how she would stand if France succeeded in first humbling and then conciliating all the Powers of the Continent, and then in making them believe England to be their worst enemy. We have also to consider that under provocation and alarm we are not ourselves the dis-crupted or the most temperate people in the world. etest or the most temperate people in the world. Bright would tell us that the press was the worst Mr. Bright would tell us that the press was the worst offender of all. We might not only reply ourselves, but even point out that the existence of a party adverse to all military preparation, and even to armed resistance, must tell on the possible foc. But in the face of what has happened, and is happening around us, we cannot neglect to take measures for defease. If we have armies and fleets all over the world, if a world for our overtacked population and our treasury send from our overtasked population and our treasury to protect our children wherever they go, we ought no to neglect our children at home. If we cannot raise a rampart around the whole of this isle, if we cannot raise a fortress every two or three miles, and arm it with Armstrong guns, at least we can look to our great ports and arsenals. It is said they are not safe against a properly concerted at ack. Let us have the fact in quired into by those who ought to know something about it; and, if their advice is reasonable, let us take

AUSTRIA.

Correspondence of The London Times. VIENNA, July 20. The Weiner Zeitung announces that Baron Hea-has been made a Field-Marshal, and that he is to have has been made a Field-Marshal, and that he is to have the supreme command of the 1st and 2d armies, of the 5th corps d armée, and of all the troops and military establishments in Italy, on the maritime coast, in Carniola, Carinthia, and in the Tyrol. No Austrian General ever before hat such a force under his command and such an extensive sphere of action, and in all probability never will again. The 6th corps d armée, which is commanded by General Baumgarten, is now in the Southern Tyrol. Lieutenant-General Baron Schlitter, who was long attached to the 1ste Marshal Radetzky, is a kind of Adistus to Hess, and the person who is to report to the Emperor anything and everything that may occur in Italy. The news has not yet been made public, but in high military circles it is been made public, but in high military circles it is known that new commanders have been appointed to the armies in Italy. Prince Edmund Schwarzenberg, who commanded the 3d corps d'armée at Magenta and Solferino, is to have the command of the 1st army in-

stead of Count Wimpffen, and Count Degenfeld is to stead of Count Wimpfler, and Count Degenfeld is to succeed Count Schlick as commander of the 2d army. The veteran Schlick will take the command of the 4 h army, which is to have its head-quarters here instead of at Lemberg, in Galicia. The Archduke Albrecht tetains the command of the 3d army, which has its head-quarters at Buds, in Hungary. The Archduke William is again at the head of the War Department, but it is believed that there will soon be a regular Ministry of War, with General Benedek as its chief.

A fierce buttle is now being fought in Victora be-

A fierce battle is now being fought in Vicana be-tween the Retrogradists and the Reformers. The lat-ter would fain have such concessions made to public opinion as would give internal, and consequently external strength to the empire, but the former are of ternal strength to the empire, but the former are of opinion that the reins of Government ought to be drawn even tighter than they now are. The chances are that the Reform party will ultimately get the upper hand, because the leading Austrain statesmen well know that the present system cannot long be maintained. One of the most recessary reforms is the establishment of a training to the control of the control of the most recessary reforms is the establishment of a control of the co Ministry of War, as it is impossible to restore order to the finances until that step is taken. At present the Minister of Finance has to treat with the Central Mili-Minister of Finance has to treat with the Central Mini-tary Chancellerie of the Emperor and to supply what-ever sums are required by that establishment for the army. During the last ten years far more than a third of the revenue has been spent on the army, and no man who is in possession of his senses need be told what must be the end of such an inordinate outlay. The phrase still used by almost all Government em-ployees is, that the resources of Austria are inexhaust-ible, but the fact is that the resources of the country are nearly, if not quite, exhausted. Heavier, taxes it would be useless to impose, it being utterly in possible to get in some of those which now exist. Very many of the Hungarian peasants have been in arrear with their land-tax for the last two years, and in some districts the distress has been so great that Govern-ment has considered it advisable to refrain from insist-ing on its dues. Some judicial reforms have been ment has considered it advisable to refrain from mast-ing on its dues. Some judicial reforms have been made since the return of the Emperor, and it is sin-cerely to be hoped that others will soon follow. The judicial proceedings in civil matters are somewhat less complicated and lengthy than they were and Justices of the Peace are to be appointed in the different coun-try parishes. The people, and particularly the Hun-garians, have long asked for cheap and speedy justice, and at last they have a prospect of obtaining it. The and at last they have a prospect of obtaining it. The present peace is little more than an armistice, and it will therefore be well for the Austrian Government to lose not a moment in putting its house into order. The prohibition and conficcation of new papers continue on a grand scale, but the severity of the press authorities is now more felt by the Germans than by the Feench. Some of the concessions demanded by the Tyrolese have already been granted. The Duke of Modena, who is now here, intends to go to Munich before he returns to his States. On Wednesday next, Count Paar, the Austrian Minister, returns to Modena.

PRUSSIA.

A meeting of the most liberal section of politicians has been held at Eisensch. It has passed the following resolutions, which prove how close is the agreement between what may be called the Radical party and the Conservative Liberal one, of whose ideas I

have sent you sketches:

"I. We see in the present political state of Europe great danger to the independence of our country, which is increased rather than diminished by the peace just concluded between France and

2. This danger originates in the faulty Federal Constitution (Gesammt-Ferfassung) of Germany, and can only be warded of by a speedy alteration of that Constitution. "3. To this end it is necessary to replace the Diet by a firm,

strong, and enduring Central Government, and by the summon ing of a National German Parliament. "4. In the present position of affairs Princis can take the most

effectual steps for reaching the end in view, and it is therefore desirable to bring Prussia to assume the initiative. 5. To this end, and for the better securitylof German interests

abroad, in the meanwhile, and until the definitive constitution of a Central Government, it is necessary to comfide to Prussia th

6 It is the duty of every man in Germany to support with all his means the Prussian Government, in so far as its efforts are directed to this end, and, assuredly, there is no sacrifice which the German people will not make for the independence, union, and happiness of their German fatherland The reasons which induced the Prussian Government

to mobilize its srmy, and the principles upon which it was ready to concur with the other neutral Powers in restoring peace, have not hitherto been stated excein a short article in the semi-official Prussian Gazet We are now, however, in receipt of the dispatch of Count Schleititz, written on the very eve of the armistice. The following is a translation:

Berlin, June 21.

To Count Bernstorff, at Lendon, and the Baron of Bismarck-Schönhausen, at St. Petersbury:
The rapidity with which military events in Italy have for

ome time past succeeded each other; the overthrow of the Governments of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena; the insurrections that have taken place in other parts of the Peninsula; lastly, the un bave taken place in other parts of the probable duration and extent of a contest in which two powerful empires are engaged; all these causes have determined the Government to moblings a part of the Prussian army for prodential reasons, and at the same time for the sake of its own dignity.

The excitement that has seized hold of Germany, the constantly-increasing approach of the belligerent parties toward the German frontiers, and the chances of a war, which we have endeavored by our counsels most honestly and loyally to prevent, would have been in themselves sufficient grounds for ustifying our armaments, which, moreover, merely correspond

ment to be in a position to watch the course of events, the final result of which may endanger the equilibrium of Europe by weakening an Empire with which we are connected through the Germanic Confederation, and by injuring the bases of interna-tional law, which we have contributed to found and which the great family of the states of Europe has an interest in main-

The attitude we have thought it our duty to take prejudges in no respect the Italian question, or the numerous interests at stake in that question. But the Prince Regent, conscious of his right and of the duties that impose on him the care of his own dignity as well as of the interests of his own country and Germany, could not renounce the exercise of the influence he rightfully lays claim to, or by a passive attitude approve beforehand the changes which the territorial circumscriptions have undergone or may undergo in one of the countries, which is bound to to great family of European nations by such numerous ties.

Nevertheless, it would be wrong to suppose any intention

the part of the Prussian Government of wishing by precipitate or arbitrary interference to attempt to sggravate a situation already full of dangers of itself, and without making a previous appeal to the other Powers, to bring forward such or such a solution of a question that trenches on too many interests not to be, as regards the general welfare, the object of a common solicitade to all the great Powers. Quite on the contrary, Prussia by her attitude, great Powers. Quite on the contrary, russia by her attitude, influence, and advice, can have no other object save that which sile endeavored a short time back to attain, in concert with England and Russia; she can have but one desire, that of bringing back into the path of negotiation, with a view to a solution equitable for all, and containing in itself the guaranties of durability, a question from which deplorable errors have removed the comon basis which Europe can and ought to approve, insamuch sit involves principles upon which its political and social order

pends. Our armaments, I repeat, have no other meaning; they an Our armaments, I repeat, have no other meaning; they an nonnee no new polley on our part, any more than they do the wish to add fresh complications to those we had hoped to pre-vent, and the development of which we have been incessnitly observing with anxiety and regret. We desire peace, and mak-ing that our starting point, we confidently address correlves to the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg, that we may find, in

agreement with them, the means of stopping the effusion of bloods and of restoring, as soon as possible, to Europe that repose and security which her moral and material interests demand. It is notorious that we have deploted and energetically disapproved the fatal resolution with which, at the very moment when the other Powers were endeavoring to find the bases of an equitable application. equitable solution, the Cabinet of Vienna brought about a rup-ture we had hoped to prevent by our common action. But, netwithstanding this error, we are no less of opinion that Europe. and Germany in particular, cannot see with indifference the weakering of a Power that, by her geographical position and peculiar configuration has always appeared to us to be an essenelement and a natural guaranty of the general equilibrium

Although we still maintain this principle, we are, nevertheless, very far from ignoring the difficulties that beset the simple restor, ation of a state of things which has led not only to war, but to a series of insurrections gradually spreading through the north and central part of Italy, and we believe that real and extensive reforms will be a surer and juster mode of maintaining order and tran-quility in those provinces, than those violent measures and that display of military force which are quite as onerous to Austria as nt of proportion to the resources of her Italian provinces. Sin out of proportion to the resources of her maintain provinces. Similarly we are of opinion that the treaties in virtue of which Austria exercised over several neighboring States a sort of protects tria exercised over several neighboring States a sort of protector rate may be replaced by a combination less repignant to the views of the people, and that order and legality, without which all prosperity and wise progress are impossible, may have securer guaranties than those of which we have just witnessed the final

From what has preceded you will understand that we, on our part, cannot think of siding in the impossible return to a pastate of things that has produced such sad results, and that, on the contrary, we shall eagerly receive any proposition tending to seconcile the rights of the Austrian house with a work of reorgan. astion based on liberal and conditatory principles, and which should appear to us of a nature to satisfy the legitimate wishes of

the Italian peoples.

We also believe that we are justified in recording the categorical declarations of the Emperor Napolecu, and his resolution not to make conquests or territorial sequisitions for France. This in-

tention, which was clearly and precisely announced beforehandappears to us a precious piedge for our hope of a parific solution; which there will speedily be a possibility, by a common under stateling, of laying down propositions which we should wish to address to the belligerent Powers conjointly with the courts of

London and Russia. Were we to render our ideas on this point more explicit, we should, to a certain extent prejudge a question we so cordisily desire to see brought back within the pale of negotiation and Eu-ropean agreement. We are obliged to limit ourselves to the sketching out of these ideas and showing you their intimate con-nection, and to the proclaiming of our sincere wish to put an end to the crils of a war which, by approaching the territory of the Germanic Confederation, may at any moment impose on us more direct and pressing obligations, and to addressing ourselves with perfect confidence and unbiased frankness to the great Powers who, hitherto keeping aloof from this unhappy contest, are obliged like ourselves, to interpose in time so as to prevent a general con-

fagration. We indulge in the hope that you will easily induce the Cabinet of London (St. Petersburg) to set forth to us, with the same frankness that we have thought it our duty to use, its views re-specting a solution of the actual complications, and the means of recommending it to the contending parties. Be so good at the same time as to express to Lord John Rossell (to Prince Gorchakoff) our hope and desire of uniting our actions and influence with he action and influence of the British (Russian) Cabinet, in order o basten the resumption of negotiations by the belligerent Powers; he so kind also as not to allow any opportunity to escape of rendering quite clear the idea of a common mediation, on the form and full extent of which we await with intense interest the on munications which the Government of her Majority the Queen of England (Lis Majority the Emperor Alexander) will, we hope, e disposed to make to us.

Accept, &c. (Signed) SCHLEINITZ.

THE POLICY OF PRUSSIA.

THE POLICY OF PRUSSIA.

From The Leader Times, July 25.

If the Regent of Prussia and his Ministers have been sincers in their wishes for peace, they may well be satisfied with the success of their policy. By an attitude of masterly uncertainty, and by the practice of a skillful delay, they have caused each of the belliggerent Powers, whose pride was the obstacle to peace, to believe that the Prussian arms would shortly be used against itself. The Emperor Napoleon tells his soldiers, his great officers of State, and even the diplomatic body, that he was checked in his course by the antagonists whom he saw arrayed against him. By "an extension of the theater of war," can only be meant that Prussia and the moor States of By "an extension of the theater to States only be meant that Prussia and the minor States only be meant that Prussia and the minor States Germany which had been diplomatically protesting for the last three months, were likely to act as soon as the the last three months, were likely to act as soon as the Tyrol was menseed, and it is singular how pertinacious-ly the Emperor harps on this one string—his inability to proceed in the face of the dangers which were gattering round him. If this be anything else but an gaitering round him. If this be noything else but an apology for an imperfect conclusion, it is a proof that in the Imperial mind war with Prussia was certain, should France use her military strength against the Austrian Empire. On the other hand, the Austrian Empire in the unfaithfulness of his silies, and tells the world that he preferred the mercy of his enemy to the interference of his friends. It is plain that, whatever effect the conduct of Prussia may have had on the Emperor Naudeon, it did not secont. plain that, whatever effect the connect of Passia may have had on the Emperor Napoleon, it did not encourage his opponent to continue the war. Thus, if Machiavelli himself had prompted the counsels of the Regert, they could not have been more artfully directed to produce the desired effect—the relinquishment of the struggle by two proud and embittered monarchies. Prussia has thus for once seen her old policy succeed. Prussia has thus for once seen her out poacy success. She has played the game of 1850 over again with batter effect. She has found that by holding the balance, and keeping back for a time, she can reduce two powerful Sovereigns to inactivity by the dread of allenating her, and can not only obtain a high place in Europe, as for a season the arbiter of its destinies, but can be-

as for a season fine arbiter of its destines, and can be come the prependerating member of the Confederation by detaching it wholly from her ancient rival.

Well, then, may the Prussian Gazette sing a Te Deem in honor of Prussian forethought, judgment, and success. It reminds its readers of what they all know—how difficult has been the part which Prussia has had to play, how the natural rears of Germany have counseled a warlike policy, how the minor and Catho-lic States, being under Austrian influence or representing that hot parriotism which is unburdened with responsibility, have several times almost forced the Cabinet of Berlin to cepart from the course it had marked out for itself. If the war has not attained the marked out for itself. If the war has not attained the proportions which were threatened by the fears of Europe, it is owing in great part to the attitude observed by Prussia within the last few months. Yet, says the Prussian organ, "It is known with what "enthusiasm a part of the German people would have "greeted this conduct (a warlike poincy) on the part "of Prussia. It was natural enough that an accient "of Prussia. It was natural enough that an ancient "confederate and ally, counting on sympathies which "have lasted for years, should think also that she "could count on a community of action in war." Prussia, it seems, felt herself bound to resist such claims, political or rentimental. She had duties to perform, not only to herself, but to Germany, and these were best fellilled by the policy which has mainly led to the restoration of peace. This policy, it is asserted, has already received the approbation of Prussians, and the time will come when all Germany will recognize its propriety. The position of Prussian was mere difficult than that of any neutral Power, insample as she was bound to Austria by the ties of the asmuch as she was bound to Austria by the ties of the Confederation, while still having to fulfill her duties as a great Power. The just course to be taken was that of

great Power. The just course to stand was that mediation. Prussia was desirous to restore tranquelity to Europe, and to spare Austria the sacrifices which the war threatened.

We did not require the telegram we have just received to convince us that the Austrian Court would demur to this Prussian view of the war in which they are the presented According to the Bartin. have just been engaged. According to the Berlin organ, it was a struggle which had been commenced organ, it was a struggle which had been contacted in spite of the friendly counsels—in spite of the warnings which had been given to Austria to divert her from it. Furthermore, it is urged that Prussia had left no doubt respecting this matter on the Imperial mind, but had assured the Court of Vienna long ago that a but had assured the Court of Vienna long ago that a common basis of war was wasting, and that, though Prussia would draw the sword for German interests, and for the foundations on which the peace of Europe reposed, yet she could not do so to reëstablish in Italy that state of things which Austria, by the acual treaty of peace, has declared untenable. All this is, no doubt, excellent argument, and we need not say that we fully agree with it. We have over and over urged the Prussian Government to res at the exthusiasm of Germany and at least to wait and watch the results of the campaign before which over and over anged of Germany and at least to wait and watch the results of the campaign before joining in the war. The month of May was the most critical in the war. The mouth of May was the most enter-time, for then Austria had met with no serious reverse, and the views of France had just been given in the preclamation which spoke of Paly being free from the Alps to the Acriatic. But even at the time when this sea was menaced, when the Emperor Napoleon had not yet consented to respect Trieste, and when the whole of Southern Germany was in the hight of a warnot yet consented to respect Trieste, and when the whole of Southern Germany was in the hight of a war-like fever, we advecated a cautious policy, though without endeavoring to make light of the just susceptibilities of the Germans. But the Austrians will, of course, see matters in quite another light. They, in their own cpinion, have been fighting the battle of national independence in Europe. They affect to have been fighting for Germany, for Prussia, for Englant-for every country which wishes to go its own way peaceably, and have its old and settled position in Europe undisturbed. Francis Joseph's stand against Louis Naroleon is compared by his subjects to the Europe undisturbed. Francis Joseph subjects to the Louis Napoleon is compared by his subjects to the stand made by Turkey against the late Czar. In both stand made by Turkey against the late Czar. In both cases there were provinces said, with some justice, to be oppressed, and in both the head of a great military be oppressed, and in both the head of a great miniary soverieghty made war on a quiet and non-aggressive State. But in the case of Turkey the Western Powers came to the rescue, and would not allow the plea of Mohammedan oppression to be used as an excuse for an irread on a neighbor and a threatened subversion of the balance of power. Why, ask the Austrians, have not the neutral States seen the aggression to the properties of the subversion of the power of the neutral states seen the aggression to the neutral states seen the aggression of the power of the neutral states and the neutral states are the neutral state trians, have not the neutral States seen the aggression on Austria in this light! Is not the independence of Austria as much necessary to the safety of Europe as the independence of the Sultan? Prussia, especially, they hint, will one day recognize the fault of having left an ancient ally and a member of the German Bund. left an accient ally and a member of the German Bund in her direst necessity. But these are the angry words of the moment, and we cannot but think that all Geror the monate, and the approve the course taken by Prussia, which has, at any rate, been crowned with success, the only real test of good judgment in affairs of State.

RUSSIA.

The following curious statement appears in a St. Petersburg letter of July 15:

"There are many versions in circulation touching the mission of Count Paul Schouwaloff to the French headquarters in Italy. The one most accredible is that this personage was ordered by the Emperor Alexander to tell the Emperor of the French that Prossis and England, being slarmed at his great successes, hid come to an agreement to check their continuance, and that, in the anticipation of a common action on the part of these powers. Russus left histeric fibound in honor to forewarm the French Emperor that she was not prepared to support him in the case of a general way."

This letter comes from a tolerably good source, and it goes to confirm an opinion which has of late been very prevalent, that Louis Napoleon had been too sanguine in his calculations of support from Russis,

THE EAST.

A Constantinople letter of July 12, affirms positively that the Sultan has given up his idea of going to Egypt. The Finance Minister firmly protested against the enormous expense of the journey. Other reasons are, however, assigned for the ultimate abandonment

Correspondence of The London Times

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13, 1859.

The Snez Canal scheme has entered on the last phase

The Snez Canal scheme has entered on the last phase of its existence. Unable to obtain the sanction of the Porte to the project in which he had embarked, M. de Lesseps resorted to the last expedient, of commencing his undertaking without the required permission. Your readers have probably been already made aware of the fact that certain operations had been commenced in the neighborhood of Pelusium, and that this proceeding drew from Scheriff Pashs, the Egyptian Minister for Exercise Africa, a notification to the offset that. ceeding drew from Schenif Pasha, the Egyptian Minis-ter for Foreign Affairs, a notification to the effect that, the sanction of the Sublime Porte not having been ob-tained, the works would not be allowed to progress. M. de Lesseps, on the part of the company, maintains that the operations in question come within the category of "dinds ed operations prepar-atoires," which he has been authorized by the Vicercy to ergage in, and for which the Sultan's bermission is not requisite. From the parade and cepermission is not requisite. From the parade and ceremony with which these works were inaugurated not long since, the fact that their promoters regarded them ing since, the fact that their promoters regarded their as something more than mere essays or experiments cannot be doubted. M. de Lesseps has, however, been careful to explain their object. In a letter addessed by that gentleman to the Grand Vizier in March last he said that he is about to go to Egypt for the purpose of cutting "une rigole de service de Feluseà Suez, rigole "qui sera en même temps un essai destiné à préparer "touverture de l'istème à la grande navigation. What

"Fourerture de l'istème à la grande navigation. What the presue force of the words rigole de service may be I don't know, but, whether they mean a ditch or some thing on a larger scale, M. de Lesseps will, I am confident, not easily persuade the Government and the world in general that a trenen cut right through the istimus from Pelusium to Suez would be a mere matter of experiment, and would form no portion of the projected work. Evidently La Compagnie Universelle approaches its dissolution, and there are those who conceive M. de Lesseps rigole de service no inappropriate place for the deposit of its remains. Yet a little while, and the Suez Canal question will probably be embedied in a large claim for compensation on the Viceroy of Egypt! To such an end are the most magnificent projects in the East apt to come. With bly be embedied in a large claim for compensation on the Viceroy of Egypt! To such an end are the most magnificent projects in the East apt to come. With the failure of the scheme all interest in the question will end, nor will the public feel much concern for Said Pasha, who has been coquetting alternately with the Sublime Porte and with M. de Lesseps.

A cable from Chios to Sighajik has been laid by Mr. Liddell, and from the latter place to Smyrna the land line will be completed in a week or ten days. In consequence of the loss of the cable between Candia and Alexandria, the Porte has extended the concession for another ax menths.

nother s.x menths.

A telegram from Belgrade, received this morning announces that Prince Milosh has arrested and cast into prison six of the Senstors. Wucsitsch, the former into prison six of the Senators. Wuesitsen, the former leader of the Liberal party, had preceded them. The English and Austrian Consuls have, I am told, pro-tested against this act of tyranny. Mr. Astrobus, one of the Attachés, has been ap-pointed to Dresden, for which place he leaves to-day.

A correspondent of The London Times, writing from

"Adverting to the notices on Abyssinian affairs con-tained in my last, I have now to add that authentic in-formation has just been received of 20,000 muskets formation has just been received of 20,000 muskets and an immense supply of percussion caps having been sent into the interior from Missa Moobareck, an anchorage about 60 miles north of Massonah. The Governor of the latter place having been apprized of the arrival, directed that inquiries should be made as to the object of so forminable a consignment, and forbade its landing until due permission was accorded; but the suspicious cases had been dispatched inland long before the prohibitive order reached its destination. Rumors are aftest of collusion in this matter. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that these arms are intended for the King of Tigré's party, that they were forwarded through Cairo, and that they are important accompaniments of the scheme which has pertant accompaniments of the scheme which has en set on foot by certain individuals in Europe and in Egypt to dethrone King Theodorus. It is to be hoped that our new Minister for Foreign Affairs will have his attention directed to this subj have his attention directed to this subject. Tigle and Gondar are intimately connected with Egypt, and such church-militant, fillibusiering expeditions may have other objects beside that of forcibly converging the heretical Abyssinians."

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAREWELL TO VAUXHALL.

The pathetic cerement of leave-taking that has been going on for the last week between the public and the old-fashioned gardens, situated near the Survey end of Vanxhall bridge, is more like a good-bye addressed to the ghost of some friend who has been dead for years than a farewell uttered to the friend himself. Vanxhall is indeed hallowed by old associations, but these are so very old that the present generation has nothing at all to do with them. That brilliant, dissolute Vanxhall, which was the scene of so many of the shalling of a gristografic vice and folly, described dissolute Vauxhall, which was the scene of so many of the ebullitions of aristocratic vice and folly, described by the novelists and essayists of the last century, is to us, and even to our fathers, as much a matter of history as the "Wars of the Roses." The aristocracy of Vauxhall and the royally of Croeby Hall are equally remote from our personal knowledge and sympathies.

A Vauxhall of a more recent date exists in the memories of elderly people, who connect it in their minds with arrack punch that invariably produced a heat-sche; with hams carved into shees rideulously thin, and with the belief that a certain quantity of "bucket hams" produced a resemblance to fairy land. Young

she found herself alone and friendless among a multi-lamps." produced a resemblance to fairy land. Young ladies, if they turn over their grandmother's music, will find specimens of a certain article, called a "Vaux-ball Song," and distinguished by the simple character-istic that the music and words are unredeemed rubbish, the latter being usually written in a Scottish dialect prevalent on the south of the—Thames. The same young ladies will perhaps be informed that the most gifted vocalists were proud of singing in the "Royal little vocalists were proud of singing in the "Royal little vocalists were proud of singing in the "Royal little vocalists were proud of singing in the "Royal story, and all she wanted was to get home. Glad Gargens," but they will refuse to believe the fact, al-

though it is perfectly true.

By the people of the present day Vauxhall will merely be remembered as an old, worn-out property, that from time to time incurred the chance of being forgotien altogether, but occasionally started into notice by attempting an unsuccessful competition with the by attempting an unsuccessful competition with tice by attempting an unsuccessful competition with Cremerne, or by disturbing the neighborhood of Lam-

beth with the blackguardism of a bal ma The ceremony of the parting came to night, when the gardens, venerable from their associa-tion with all the vices that flourished vigorously under rome of the Stuarts, and not feebly after the Hanoverian succession, were opened for the last time. They were brilliantly lighted, and attended by a crowd so dense that, though there was no lack of miscellaneous amusements, elbowing and pushing formed the chief occupations of the evening. Io a few days will begin the work of destruction that will level to the ground the tall trees and wooden edifices, that look like specters the tall trees and wooden edifices, that look like specters of dead "fun" to the travelers by the South Western Railway, and, therefore, people probably screwed themselves up into the fancy that they were about to ireur a loss. We can only wonder that Vauxhall has insted so lorg. Constructed for night revels only, and therefore so different from Cremorne, which is equally attractive as an afternoon promenade, and as a place for nectural hitarity, it had long lost all chance of rivalling the "Chelsea Elysium." It has received the honor of a merry funeral, is supported by a very mixed body of mourners, and as no living soul can, on reflection lament its decease, the solemnity may be deemed perfectly appropriate. The words "Farewell for ever," formed by lamps, biazed from a conspicuous. flection is nent its occurrence of the words "Farewell for ever," formed by lamps, blazed from a conspicuous part of the premises, and Lambeth might have responded with the motto "Sma' grief at our parting."
[London Times, July 26.]

FROM HAVANA AND NASSAU

The Cunard screw-steamer Karnak, Capt. Brown, arrived at an early hour this morning from Havana, via Nassau. Left Havana on the 2d inst., and Nassau on the 4th, and anchored on her arrival at the lower

Quarantine.

We are indebted to George Allen, esq., purser, for files of Havana and Nassau papers, and the following tems of intelligence. Mr. Wm. Devereu, a passenger, died on the passage

om Havana, and was buried in Nassau. This is the only case of yellow fever that has shown itself. Trade in Havana wes exceedingly dull. Freights

are reduced, and everything appeared to lack energy. The general health of the city seemed good, but the reports were so contradictory it was difficult to obtain correct information.

HAVANA, Aug. 2, 1859. A patient at the Charity Hospital of this city, on the night of the 24th alt., who was suffering from fever, suddenly jumped from his bed, ran around the gallery and threw himself over the balastrade into the center square, killing himself on the spot.

The Spaniards are complaining that the bulls at the all-ring do not afford any sport. A palm tree was destroyed by a thunderbolt a Casa Blana (opposite this city), on the afternoon o

Public health continues without improvement. Sugar declined and rather dull. D. S. Nos. 11 to 12 now rule at 71 28 reals ? arrobe; other numbers upon

that basis. Molasses very dull: clayed 31 0 37 reals: Muscova do 5 reals # keg.

Freights rarely have been known so dull. Vessels

are returning to the United State in ballast, Nomi- burn

New-Orleans, 3 P cost premium, short sight.

nally to Europe 45/ 255/ \$\psi\$ tun. To United States 75c. 7 \$1 P box Exchange heavy; on London, 12@13 P cent premium; on New-York, 1 = 2] P cent premium; oo

By the Yarusk we have received files of Nassau papers to the 3d inst., six days later than those received by the Susan Owen. They are barren of

Late accounts from Turk's Island, by the schooner President, state that 130,000 bushels of salt have been shipped from the different ports of the Colony since the 1st of July. A considerable quantity remained on hand, with the price ranging from 7 to 8

cents. The Nassau Herald of the 27th ult. contains the

following: It gives us much pleasure to state that the President of the United States has presented to Capt. Stewart, of the Lighthouse Yacht J. J. Finlayson, a splendid ehronometer gold watch and chain, manufactured by the celebrated Jules Jurgensen, Chronometer and Watchmaker, Copenhagen, bearing the following inectificia: inscription:

UNITED STATES

CAPT. W. H. STEWART, for his zealous aid to the bark George Thomas of New-York, stranded on the Bahama Bank, 1959.

The case contain ng the watch, &c., was forwarded

to his Excellency the Governor, by whom it was delivered this morning to Capt. Stewart.

Tris is the second testimonial received by Capt. Stewart. A handsome gold pencil case was recently presented him by the Hon. G. C. Anderson, her Majespresented him by the Hon. G. C. Ander ty's Attorney General of the Bahamas.

ROMANCE AND SENTIMENT.

A YOUNG GIRL IN BOY'S CLOTHES. From The Detroit Free Press.

A young man made his appearance in Justice Purdy's

office last evening, in company with an officer, whose very fair complexion and generally petite appearance at once attracted attention. He had a preity face, a world of brown ringlets, melting blue eyes, and such a winning little mouth, with dimples at the corners, that no woman could have resisted falling in love with him no woman could have resisted failing in love with him on the spot—a circumstance that, to experienced eyes, sharpened with long familiarity with leminine eccentricities, suggested doubts of sexual identity—asspictors that the pretty boy was no boy at all, but only a pretty girl in boy's clothes. With the doubt came the confirmation in the account of the officer, who stated that he arrested his prisoner at the instance of a boarding-house keeper on Kandolph street, named Mrs. Murray, who alleged that she was a run-away girl in boy's clothes. She was quite abashed at her detection and at the inquisitive eyes directed upon her, and, for some time, declined to make any answer to and, for some time, declined to make any answer to the questions put, except by spiteful little pouts, but she finally regained her temper, and gave an account of herself, with many hesitations and half-frightened clances at the listeners gathered around. She said her name was Minnie Harris, and that she belonged in Canada, some where near Woodstock, if anybody knows where that is, and that her father was a master

mechanic, who had no appreciation of the troubles of young ladies of aromantic disposition.

She had received a tolerably good education, the She had received a tolerably good education, the principal element of which was an extensive course of novel reading, from which she had gathered enlarged ideas of the sphere designed for the development of young ladics in the bud. She thought that washing diches was the last thing for a herome to engage in, and she thought some of becoming a heroine, and told her father so. He did not appreciate her romantic sentiments, and sent her to bed at sandown for being obstinate and "taking trash," as he styled it. She improved the time between sundown and morning in reading Rinaldo Rinaldino, by the light of a tallow dip. Being unacquainted with the plot of this intensely interesting work, we are unable to state its substance, but gathered from her narrative that there was a young lady in it who ran away from home in hoy's clothes, climbed over a mountaic, rolled up her sleeves to fight a big giant, but succeeded in subduing him with a glance of her mild eye, and then ferried herself across a broad sex, in a dug-out, to a great city, where she had many charming and successful

city, where she had many charming and successful adventures, and finally married rich. Minnie awoke in the morning, with her blue eyes suffused with tears at her hard fate, which were not suffused with tears at her hard tate, which were not done away by the events of the day, consisting, as they did, of several hours' application to the wash tub, in compliance with the demands of her parents. Her mind was made up that night to follow in the footsteps of the brave and virtuous Geraldina. No more washtub for her—no more dish-cloth to disturb her romanic visions—ne more drudgery to dash the aspirations of her sentimental soil—all should be novelty, alventure and success. She would go and teach school, sell dry goods, embroider fancy work or engage in any other light diversion, until some rich gentieman came and light diversion, until some rich gentleman came and threw himself at her feet, offered to kill all her perso

cutors, and married her in a halo of happiness. She went, in the best suit of her youngest brother, and arrived in Detroit a couple of weeks ago. Here she found herself alone and friendless among a multistory, and all she wanted was to get home. Glad enough was she to hear that she would be sent there by the first train in the morning.

A THEOLOGICAL HORSE-THIEF IN CUSTODY .- The A Theological Horse-Thief is Custody.—The police of this city were notified by telegraph, on Saturday, of the arrest at Frederick, Md., of a man named Elijah Bowen, who, through a protracted career of crime has hitherto succeeded in evading justice. Bowen is a man whose head is now wnitened by the snows of more than seventy Winters. He commenced life as a Methodist clergyman, and, were this a police journal, we could extend his biography to a degree which would prove him, though less bloodthirsty, an equally lawless character with Murrell, the western land pirate. Bowen has spent nearly half a century in going about the country seeking what horses he might steal. At camp meetings, if he saw a particularly desirable animal, he would mount it, and harry away to sirable animal, he would mount it, and harry away to parts unknown. If the animal were white, it was sub-lected to a process of spotting, its mane and tail were clipped, and the brute so transformed that his original owner would be unable to identify him. At other times he would go to a livery stable, hire handsome establishments, drive away and never be seen again.

times he would go to a livery stable, hire handsome establishments, drive away and never be seen again. While preaching against the profanation of the Sabbath, he would contrive to borrow a horse to ride over to the "next village," and then "appropriate" it without the smallest compunction. The elder of the police officers in this city can tell you dozens of anecdotes concerning the exploits of this sirgular hypocrite, many of which would have done no discredit to Dick Turpin or Jack Sheppard.

During his career, Bowen has passed by hundreds of aliases, and has adopted so many pseudonyms as alm ast to have forgotten his proper name. In person he is exceedingly reverend. His hair, white as snow, is worn long, and being abundant, renders his appearance impressively venerable. He usually wore derical black, with white necktic elaborately fastened with the knot out of sight, an ivory-handled cane, and black gloves. His manner was partiarchal, and his custom of interlarding his conversation with texts of Scripture of interlarding his conversation with texts of Scripture gave him great influence with that class of minds un gave nim great influence with that class of minds un-accustomed to distinguishing between sanctimonious-tiess and plety. He was a great stickler for he ob-servance of Sunday, and denounced with all the terrors of the divine law such persons as rode out on that day. We have not noticed the circumstances which, at this late period, led to his arrest, but as there are many charges against him in this county. charges against him in this courty, as well as in Mary land it is not likely that he will succeed in furthe averting the terrors of justice. [Phil. N. American.

IOWA SWAMP LAND GRANTS .- A few days since the cretary of the Interior gave a turther exposit the decision of the Department in reference to certain lands in Iows, which, selected as swamp-lands under the grant of September 28, 1850, are also designated as lands which would fall to the State of Iowa under another grant for railroad purposes. The confirmation of the selection of these lands as awamps has for some time been supended, because of affidavits being on file in the Land Office representing them to be dry. The Secretary holding that further delay would be of greater detriment both to the State and the United States than any error that can occur in instructing the General Land Office, he says, if the title of the State General Land Office, he says, it the title of the State under the grants for railroads to the particular tracta now under discussion had not vested prior to the 3d of March, 1857, he thinks Congress, by the act, has decided that the land should pass under the swamp grant; and with cases of that kind they might at once proceed with the certification and patenting of the tracts.

The Catholies of Farnov (Galicia, Austria) having refused to bury a Protestant, the Jews there have volunteered to build a cemetery for Protestants.

France and Russia have agreed to restore the holy sepulchre at mutual expense, and to institute alternate Latin and Greek services. A new German theater is building at St. Peters-

CRUISE OF THE YACHT SQUADRON

From Our Own Reportet.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 7, 1859. We reached New-London just after 7 p. m., after a spleadid run from Gien Cove. In the early part of the day the wind was quite light, but in the afternoon freshered to a pretty stiff breeze, showing the salling qualities of the large yachts to good advantage. have jotted down a few notes of our cruise, which I transmit herewith, since we shall be off, probably, too early in the morning to get a letter to the Post-

Twenty-one yachts of the New-York Squadron met on Saturday, at Whitestone, opposite Turog's Neck, their usual place of rendezvous, preparatory to startng on their annual Summer cruise. The little steamboat Island City, which left New York at 4 p. m., brought up a large number of yachtsmen and their friends, and among them Vice-Commodore A. C. Kingsland, on whom devolved the command, in the absence of Com. Stevens. At 5:15 p. m., about ten minutes after the arrival of the steambost, the Vice-Commodore fired the signal gun for getting under way, and in a trice the archors were up, sails hoisted and the squadron started, before a gentle breeze, for Glen Cove. Appended is a list of the craft bound on the cruise:

he cruise: Schooners-let Class Measuring 1,500 square feet of Name Owners. Sq ft. sells. To | HOONERS-Ist Class Measuring 1,500 square feet | Name Owners S 9, ft. sulls |
| Gipsy L. Spencer 5,135 63 |
| Favorita A C. Kingaland 5,013,75 |
| Zlega W. H. Taomas 4,160,35 |
| Silvie W. A. Stebbins 4,224,49 |
| HOONERS-Ist Class Measuring 1,500 square feet |
| Wiegert Measure Edgar 3,435,60 |
| Wiegert Measure Edgar 3,435,60 |

As the squadron swept past Throgg's Neck, the yachts were so close together that the captains could eadily converse one with another. This afforded the amilies of the yachtmen, who had assembled in considerable numbers on the Fort wharf, a fine opportunity of witnessing the start, as well as to wish their relatives bon royage, and wave their adieus. Nothing especially noteworthy occurred on the way to the Cove, save that the Sound steamers Metropolis and Commonwealth exchanged salutes with the yachts. Just as sunset flushed the western horizon, the schooners Zinga, Dawn, Juliet, and Widgeon arrived at the anchorage ground, speedily followed by the sloops Maria, Irene, Escort, and Julia. The latter. however, did not arrive until 8 p. m., not having started until some time after the others. Soon after nightfall the entire squadron was snugly anchored under the headland, with sails furled, and lights aloft. After supper Flag-Officer C. H. Haswell came around, and notified the several captains that they were to meet on the Commodore's yacht. In a few minutes, uniformed and equipped, the commanders put off for the meeting, and while they were deliberating on matters pertaining to the cruise, their bostmer sported about, across the mounlit bay, racing, and frolicking like boys just loosed from school.

At the meeting of Captains, the Vice-Commodore tated that he had received a letter from the citizens of Nabant, inviting the Captains of the Squadron to go there and spend two or three days as their guests. An answer was desired, in order that the requisite preparations might be made.

After some discussion it was deemed best to decline the invitation, as but very few of the gentlemen could spare time enough to go so far. It was then resolved to sail for Newport via New-London, the third class versels to start at 5 a. m. Sunday, and the remainder at 6 o'clock for New-London. And further it was resolved to have a regatts at Newport on Wednesday or Thursday next, and Capts. Rutherford, Thomas, ard Bedlow were appointed a Committee to make the necessary preparations. As Newport is now full of visitors, we shall, no doubt, have a glorious time daring our stay there.

We shall go to Edgartown from Newport. Satisfied with the prospect ahead, we sit down to a coay cigar and listen to the lively musical strains proceeding rom many of the yachts, or chat over the events of the day, and speculate upon the probabilities of the morrow. Soon after 10 a "night-cap" is prescribed. and then we turn in and sleep, cool and refreshing sleep quickly wraps us in its delicious embrace.

Soon after daylight all hands are astir, and on deck

to enjoy the fresh, bracing air of the morning. Some go forward and get the sailors to dash a few pails of ealt water over them, while others plunge overbourd and disport themselves in the buoyant element. Them comes the start. At 5 a. m. the third class and several of the second class yachts set sail. Those that started at that hour were the Narragansett, Mannersirg, Escort, Ray, Norma, Dawn and Bonita. An hour later the remainder of the fleet got under way. with a light W. S. W. wind, and the tide in their faver. For the first 20 miles the Irene led the whole fleet, although many of her competitors spread much more canvas. The Rebecca, for instance, carried a puare sail twice as large, and even hoisted the sprit sail of her boat. The Restless run up a ringtail or stunsail, and two water sails in addition to her usual canvas. The Julia, too, resorted to water sails and an immense square sail, which gave her no little advantage. The Maria not having any square sail kept astern a good part of the way. On leaving the Cove the Julia and Maria shaped the same course toward the Connecticut shore, and most of the others kept off n that disrection. The Irene, however, hugged the Long Island coast and succeeded so well in catching and breezes that the remainder of the fleet followed her example in a few hours. By crowding to the windward of the Irene, the Rebecca at 94 a. m. managed to lead the first and second class yachts; next to er came the Irene, followed by the Scud; of the schooners the Restless led; the other yachts were now pretty well together, some distance astern. At 101 Smithtown Harbor was passed. The Irene again head, the yachts immediately following being the Rebecca, Restless, Julia, Maria, Gipsey, and Favorita. When opposite Old Field Point at 11:30 the Julia brushed up, and was passing the Rebecca to the leeward, when the latter crowded her off her course. Thereupon the Julia came around under the other's stern and gallantly winded her, thus taking the lead of the first class yachts. The large schooners, needng more wind, are nearly all astern of the sloops. And so we go, until after dinner. At I p. m. the

teward summons us below, and you may be sure that though we made a rousing breakfast, full justice is done to the mid-day meal. Soon after dinner the wind freshened and some of the lagging craft crept to the front, while those with less canvass dropped astern. The Julia led the fleet handsomely the greater part of the day. At 1:30 p. m., the Maria, Rebecca and Julia were to the front, the latter in advance; the Scud followed, about abreast of the Maria. For several hours the position of the headmost yachts was not altered, the breeze freshening all the while, and sending them along right merrily. At 4:30 the Julia still led, the Rebecca next, with the Maria and Soud abreast of each other, close behind.

At 51 p. m. the Scud slipped past the Zinga, the Restless and Mannersing following third and fourth to the end. The Julia and Rebecca had not altered their positions. 5; o'clock, the Maria, Rebecca and Julia are abreast, the former, for the first time to-day filling her head sails. At 6:20, the Maria leads all the yachts by nearly half a mile, the Scud, Zinga, Julia, and Rebecca following in the order named, some two or three hundred yards apart, and the Restless, Gipsey, Irene, and Favorita some distance astern. The Maria did not appear to show herself until within eight miles of harbor, when she jibed, filled her head sails, and let out with a "perfect looseness," having sailed all day previously under main and topesile only. On reach-